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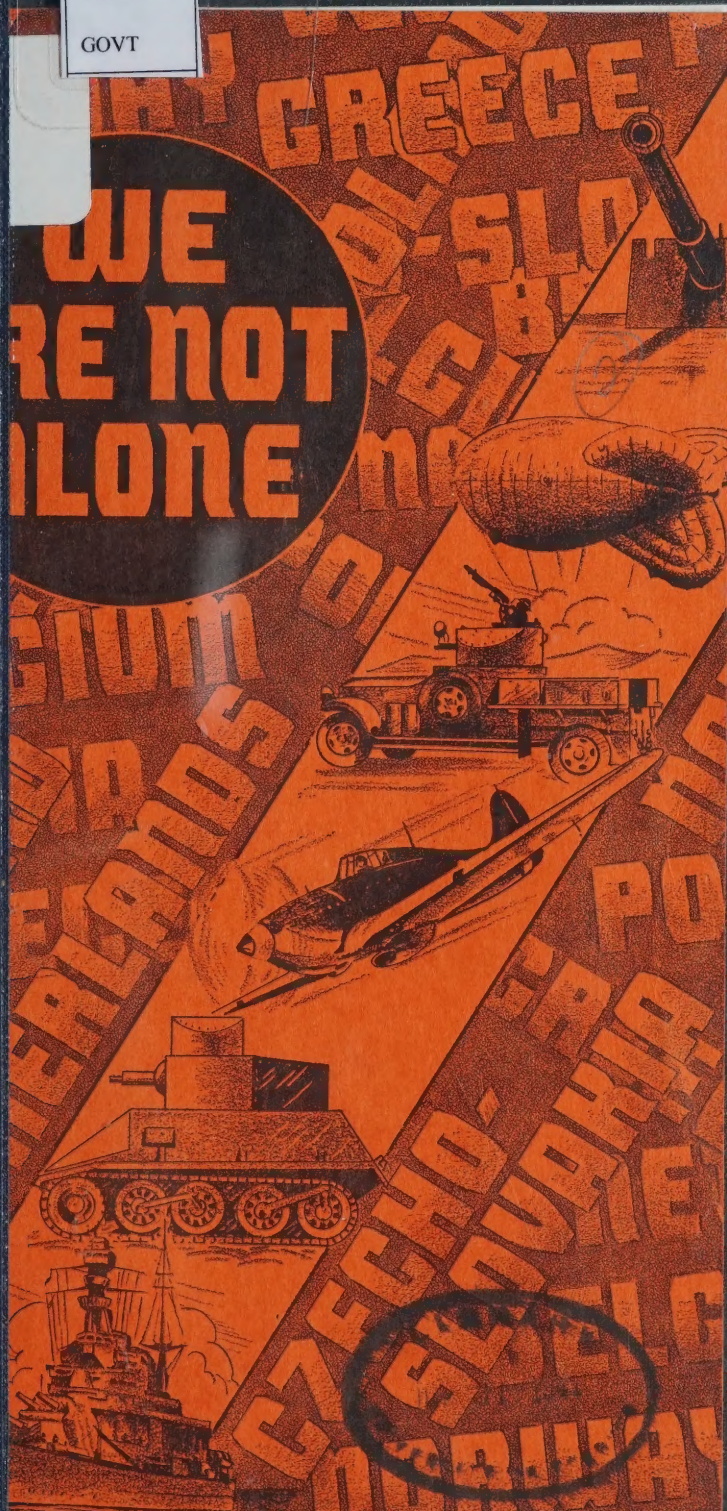
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Under Authority of HON. JAMES G. GARDINER
Minister of National War Services


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WE ARE NOT ALONE



*Six addresses by representatives in
Canada of the governments of
Poland, The Netherlands,
Belgium, Norway,
Czechoslovakia,
Greece*

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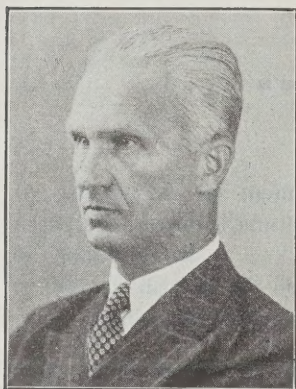
Introduction

On June 18, 1940, in a statement to the House of Commons on the collapse of France, Prime Minister, the Right Honourable Winston Churchill said "...it would make no difference to the resolve of Britain and the British Empire to fight on, if necessary for years, and if necessary alone."

Subsequent events have proved that we are not alone. Men of Czechoslovakia, Poland, Norway, Belgium and The Netherlands have rallied to our cause. For the moment their nations have tasted defeat, but the remnants of their forces -- and they number considerable thousands -- have not abandoned the struggle. They are continuing the war on the soil of Great Britain and in the air above it. In ships of war and the mercantile marine, in fishing smacks and mine sweepers they are helping us on the seas. In Canada they are gathering strength among their nationals to swell their ranks and they have thrown the resources of such colonial possessions as they rule, into the struggle.

The whole civilized world is watching with admiration the gallant defence of freedom by Greece, where freedom found its birth and where, to-day, the epic of Thermopylae and Marathon is being reborn.

Indeed, we are not alone, and in the pages of this booklet the story of our allies is recounted by men who know the story well.

**VICTOR PODOSKI***Consul General of Poland*

Born in the Ukraine, in the Kiev District, in 1895. Attended school in Warsaw. Studied engineering in Glasgow, Scotland, and Economics and Political Science in London. Served in the Polish cavalry from 1918 to the end of 1920 during Poland's war with Soviet Russia. Was assistant Military Attache in London 1921-1925. Afterwards, following the tradition of his ancestors, one of whom was Ambassador to Vienna in the XVI century, and another to Turkey in the XVIII century, entered the diplomatic service in which he has remained until the present time. Had posts in Moscow and Washington, and prior to his arrival in Ottawa was Chief of the Anglo-American Division of the Foreign Office in Warsaw. Has several decorations, including the Gold Cross of Merit.

Speaks five languages, understands twelve. Has made literary contributions on: Education in England, Government of India, the New Deal, the Constitution of the British Commonwealth.

Sports—skiing, riding, golf. Hobby—art collecting. Interested in every expression of art, especially dramatic art, as amateur playwright, producer and actor.

BROADCAST BY VICTOR PODOSKI, ESQ.**Consul General of Poland**

OTTAWA, 5th January, 1941.

My Friends: —

It is not by accident that I, as the official representative of Poland, should be the first speaker on this new radio series. The course of events has determined this. Poland was the first of the invaded countries to resist Nazi aggression. The first to defy the centuries-long lust of the German race to dominate the world. The first to challenge "Deutschland Uber Alles", the national hymn of Germany, and the refrain: "To-day Germany is ours — tomorrow the whole world", the credo of German youth and the cornerstone of German policy.

It was Poland that first broke the spell by which Hitler mesmerized other nations into submission through non-resistance to his bullying tactics. Faced with the decision of fighting or submitting tamely, no Pole—man, woman or child—soldier or civilian, hesitated for a moment. All had only one answer to the German threat. And that answer was "No!". By so saying, by so acting, the Poles fought not merely for the protection of their own land, their own love of freedom, their own culture and traditions, but they put themselves in the path of Germany's march of conquest of the world. Had Poland submitted weakly to Hitler's demands then, or during the later weeks of the war, all the Nazi machinery of war would have been liberated to be used in full strength against Poland's allies, France and Britain. Instead, time was given to them to mobilize, concentrate and prepare to meet the attack which, eight months later, Germany loosed upon them.

Conditions were by no means in our favour. Geographically Poland was vulnerable to attack. A blunt wedge of land, bordered by Germany and occupied territory, it could be assaulted on three sides. At our back we had as a neighbour, Soviet Russia, a country with which we also had a non-aggression pact. Poland had no natural defensive frontiers and no fortified line of the Maginot type. Poland was not adequately prepared for war. Like all other countries, except the Axis powers, her policy was one of peaceful development at home and of friendliness abroad.

Six Heroic Weeks

It was upon this Poland that, on September 1, 1939, the Germans unleashed the full fury of their might. They never declared war. They just marched in and flew in and killed and destroyed with a cruelty unparalleled in history. They were 14 times as strong as the Poles in mechanized equipment. They were 17 times as strong in the air. They were one armed camp. In Poland, there was a German minority of 700,000. Most of them acted as spies, traitors and fifth columnists. They tried to disrupt the morale and to disorganize the supplies of the Polish people behind our lines. They did their work so well that the German High Command knew exactly where our air fields, tank depots and supply dumps were located and was able to put them out of action at will.

The Poles faced unusual drought conditions which were all in favour of the Germans; yet the inadequately prepared Polish nation fought alone, for six weeks, against the full, unleashed strength of two great powers pressing in on all sides.

Poland lost all her territory, her property, the fruits of her culture, the lives of her people — everything material. But she has retained everything spiritual — above all, her Honour.

Poland has not produced one traitor who is a Pole. Nor yet an opportunist ready to co-operate with Germany or the Soviet. Repeated attempts have been made by Hitler to win the co-operation of the Poles so that more soldiers and more equipment may be released for the war against Great Britain. But from nobleman to peasant all these attempts have been rejected scornfully by the Poles.

Poland Has Not Stopped Fighting

During the campaign, not only fortresses but towns resisted as long as ammunition lasted. Our capital — Warsaw — defended itself longer than all the armies in Flanders — defended itself, as London is doing now. After organized resistance had been crushed, guerilla warfare went on. That type of warfare did not end in Poland until April, 1940 — seven months after the invasion.

Poland has not stopped fighting yet. In my homeland which has suffered more terribly than any other country in history, resistance to the invaders still continues. My people

are suffering from fearful cold, from famine and disease. Of a population which stood at 35 millions when Hitler struck, several millions are already dead. The living are being deported by thousands to Siberia on the one hand and, on the other, to the devastated areas and the more dangerous industrial centres under German control. They are allowed to take with them only such personal belongings as they can carry on their backs. The whole Polish population is being subjected to a reign of terror unequalled even in the Middle Ages. Women are being kidnapped in the streets and abducted from their homes to be transported to Germany for forced labour. The younger and better-looking are being assigned to barracks. Men, between 16 and 45, are being shanghaied and used to replace trucks in hauling heavy loads to save the Germans gasoline. Those who falter from sheer weariness or exhaustion are given beatings that no man in this country would dare inflict upon an animal. Behind stone walls, adjacent to concentration camps, mediaeval tortures are being wrought upon men whose only sin was love of freedom.

This is not fiction. This is not propaganda. This is the truth. Every statement I make I can corroborate from material which has just reached me from Vatican City and from a poignant appeal for sympathy and understanding from the women of Poland which has been smuggled out of my country. If you want to read that evidence of what is happening in Poland to-day, write to the Canadian Friends of Poland, Room 118, Justice Building, Ottawa.

When the Polish armies were encircled by the forces of Germany and Russia and organized resistance no longer was possible, whoever could escape, slipped across the borders. Some went to the Near East where they re-formed and became part of the forces operating there to-day under General Wavell.

Polish Army in France and Britain

But most of the Polish men made for France. There, they built an independent Polish army, 70,000 strong. With them were also several thousand pilots who lent their experience and their skill to their Allies. Part of this Polish force was sent to Norway and aided in the capture of Narvik. The rest stayed and took part in the Battle of France, thus fulfilling Poland's pledge to her ally. The Poles were the last

to leave French territory. Their final engagement was at Charquemont near the Swiss border where they held off a Nazi force seeking to destroy the French flank and thousands of civilian refugees. Two thousand Polish soldiers held back the German Army at Charquemont. And when the battle was over two thousand Polish soldiers lay dead upon the field. The rest of the Polish Army made for the sea and on Polish and British ships they sailed for England.

Once more they remustered their shattered strength and to-day there are about 30,000 men with Polish Eagles on their caps fighting in the Battle of Britain which is not the the Battle of Britain alone but a battle for Poland and a battle for a Free World. In the skies over Britain and over Germany, Polish airmen are flying wing to wing with those of the United Kingdom, Canada, New Zealand, Australia, South Africa and other Allies in our common cause. If you want to know the mettle of these Polish airmen just ask any Canadian flyer back from overseas and he will tell you. It is on record that since the middle of August to the end of December, these countrymen of mine have brought down 300 German planes — over one-tenth of all of the planes destroyed.

Polish Ships Sail the Seas

Vessels of the Polish fleet and merchant marine still sail the seas. Our armed ships are in the battle-line with the British Navy. Our underseas craft continue ceaseless warfare against the common foe. Our merchant ships are in the convoys plying from all parts of the world to beleaguered Britain. Our proudest liner, the *Pilsudski* lies beside your proudest liner, the *Empress of Britain* at the bottom of the ocean, but both of them have upheld the highest traditions of the sea. Not since the outbreak of hostilities have Polish sailors stopped warring against the enemy. Do you remember the epic of the Polish submarine *Orzel*? Without charts, for 42 days, she crept through the German mine-fields and under the German fleet from Poland to Estonia and thence to Britain. She took part in the Battle of Norway before she met a gallant end.

As I speak to you this evening there is on guard somewhere in Scotland an independent Polish Army. Those Poles are holding an important section of the Scottish coast which

has been entrusted to them by the Allied Command. Those troops who man the guns, who march in the infantry, who sit at the controls of tanks, arrived in the British Isles last summer, broken and bereft of materials, having passed through the two most fearful experiences that human beings have ever been called upon to face. In Scotland, there was revived between them and the people of the heather, a friendship which was born when Scottish soldiers were voluntarily serving in Polish regiments three centuries ago. This is how the Prime Minister of Poland and Commander-in-Chief of the Polish Forces thanked the Scottish people:

“The Polish troops arrived broken in health and morale. The kindness they have received in these Isles has restored the soul of the Polish Army.”

That is what General Sikorski said.

The record of these men in Poland, in France, in Norway and in the Near East insures that if an invasion of the British Isles is attempted, these countrymen of mine whom I am proud to represent in Canada, will uphold the traditions of the Polish Army at Westerplatte and Hela; Modlin and Kutno; Warsaw, Narvik and Charquemont.

What I have spoken to you about happened in 1939 and 1940. Those years were allies of our enemy who believes that Might is stronger than Right. It is my good fortune to address you in this radio series the first Sunday in the New Year. What have the next 12 months in store for us? I believe that this year, 1941, will be OUR ally and will see us marching together along the road to Victory.



F. E. H. GROENMAN

Netherlands Minister to Canada

Mr. F. E. H. Groenman, Netherlands Minister at Ottawa, was born at The Hague, Holland, studied law at Utrecht University, did some legal work and spent several months in a commercial office preparing for his consular examinations. Having passed these he was sent to Bern, Switzerland, Copenhagen, Denmark and Winnipeg, Canada, in which country, as in the U.S.A., Hollanders were then settling in considerable numbers. In order to study immigration conditions he made an extensive tour of the Canadian prairie provinces, British Columbia, the American Middle West, Louisiana, Texas, Florida and Virginia, and ended up in Nova Scotia in March, 1915.

After having handed in his report at the Netherlands Foreign Office at The Hague, he worked in the Economic Section of the Ministry until after the war, when he was appointed to take charge of the Netherlands Diplomatic Agency at Tangier, Morocco. Later Mr. Groenman went to Cape Town and from there to Shanghai, China. In 1935 he became Minister to Venezuela and four years later he was chosen to be the first diplomatic representative of his country in Canada, where he arrived on October 15th, 1939.

BROADCAST BY HONOURABLE F. E. H. GROENMAN**Netherlands Minister to Canada**

OTTAWA, 12th January, 1941.

My Friends in Canada:

Although we may never have met, I think I may address you as "my friends", especially to-night, when I am to assist in making you feel that "you are not alone". For not to be alone means to have friends. In our case it means more than that, because we are allies. Now it has struck me that it is not generally recognized what an alliance is, nor how it works. I will give you an instance of how it works: There are Netherlands troops somewhere in Britain and Netherlands warships somewhere around Britain, and there are British marines, together with Netherlands military and naval units, in the Netherlands West Indies (Curacao). Another instance: When the Germans drove Holland's defending army back, they threatened our ports which became unsafe for Netherlands ships. These were at once warned off by our Government. Many had to give up their regular routes and the British Government was at once consulted as to how to make these ships available in the allied interest. Now *all* our ships (insofar as they have escaped enemy domination) have been the subject of arrangements concluded between the British and Netherlands Governments.

This then is the essence of an alliance: co-operation and consultation.

If it is said, as it has been said, that Curacao had better be defended by a third power; if it is said, as it has been said, that allied ships in neutral ports ought to be made available to Britain, then you know now that matters of this nature, *if* they arise (and I do not know that they *have* arisen) are being discussed in a spirit of co-operation by Britain and its allies. Please bear this in mind if you read news which makes it appear as if one allied power were devising measures *against* the ships of another allied power. Distrust the honesty of such news.

Now after these remarks about what an alliance means, I should like to tell you how we became allies of Canada, or Great Britain and of the other countries who are Germany's enemies.

When Canada was involved in war, it was because she decided to assist in making a rowdy keep the peace. But when Holland was involved in war, it was simply because she was in the way of the rowdy. Have you ever noticed how terribly the innocent are in the way of the guilty?

We have never done the Germans any harm. But when it suited their convenience, they sprang at our throats. We have it from their own lips that when they were about to do this, they could not sleep for joy. They have done us a terrible wrong in attacking and maiming our countrymen, but a still greater wrong they have done and are doing not only to us, but to future generations: they have compelled us to lay aside all trust in humanity and decency where they are concerned — we must be, we have to be, at the peril of our lives, suspicious, diffident, prepared for their evil thoughts and evil actions. This we cannot forget, even if the bereaved relented and the dead forgave.

Holland's Defenceless Cities Bombed

Yes, we were in the way. We were between Germany and that coast from where she hoped so comfortably to invade Britain. So we were attacked. We tried to defend our country. On the first day of the invasion we brought down about as many German planes as have been brought down in any single day over the whole of Great Britain. But when after four and a half days the German army, in spite of its overwhelming strength, had not made more headway, (over a front as long as that on which nearly the whole French army fought in France) than an average of from ten to fifteen miles a day, the Germans decided that that was not good enough. Our small air force had been practically wiped out and so the German army could safely carry out a device which few armies would have thought of, to break Holland's resistance. They started to bomb the heart of a defenceless city systematically, going backward and forward in parallel tracks, so that everything was destroyed to their satisfaction. Then the Netherlands military authorities, seeing that if fighting went on, it would mean the wholesale destruction, in a few hours, of about one sixth of Holland's civil population by methods which the army could not prevent,

gave the order to cease firing in that densely populated part of the country. But the war went on, in another part of Holland as long as it held out. It went on in the endeavour of Holland's overseas territory, in the councils of State, henceforth held in England, but above all in the hearts and minds of Hollanders all over the world.

So this is the story of how we became your allies. In the hour of our greatest need, you welcomed us. You will not forget, will you, that we are your friends? You will not allow anybody to divide us? You will not allow, for instance, certain foreign publications, not more accurate than the average, but pretending to be smarter, to sow suspicion between ally and ally, by insinuating that such or such an ally has not done his duty? I will refer to only one or two of these insinuations. Because there *was* a hitch on one point in our water defences (for to be more efficacious, an insinuation is usually partially based on a fact) it was untruly said that "Holland's water defences were dry". They were not — they kept the Germans back. It has been repeated that there was a fifth column. There was. But it consisted largely of Germans living in Holland. That there also were some Hollanders who were false to their country, I cannot speak of without a sense of deepest shame. And I only hope that they who delight in bringing this up will never have occasion to feel ashamed of a single compatriot of theirs in similar circumstances.

Still Fighting by Sea, Air and Land

The sorry part which some individuals may be playing must never make us forget that Canada and Holland are friends. The people still living in my unhappy country who keep up a sturdy resistance against the aggressor, against his frightfulness and his blandishments alike, are your friends. The thousands of Netherlands sailors who navigate, partly for our overseas territories, it is true, but in great part for their allies of the British Empire, are your friends. They never see their relatives any more. They are made to carry the bombs which will be dropped on those parts of their country which the Germans have transformed into an armed camp — but they are your friends. The Netherlands fishermen who brought their fleet safely to Britain before the Germans could seize it, and who now, by providing Britain with food, are helping it to carry on, are your friends. The Netherlands navy which is on duty partly in the Netherlands Indies and partly in British

waters, is your friend. The inhabitants of the Indies, working to provide raw materials for Britain, which needs them more than any other country for supplying urgent war needs, are your friends. They gave 40 Spitfires and 18 Lockheed bombers to Britain. They have opened a military academy at Bandoeng and are training aviators to take part in the defence of England. Those who form a Netherlands legion in Europe and who are now forming one in Canada are your friends.

This Netherlands Legion, as you may have read in the papers, is stationed at Stratford, Ontario. Compared by the standards of the Canadian and British fighting forces it is not large, but I am confident that what it lacks in size, it will make up in spirit. Although it means a considerable sacrifice to these men temporarily to give up the existence they had settled into, in a new and hospitable country that was becoming dear to them, they are eager to stand shoulder to shoulder with their Canadian and other allies in a common cause.

Germany has accomplices but not a single friend in the world. But Canada is not alone. The bounds of the Empire to which she belongs are not wide enough to contain the hearts that beat warmly for her cause.

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BARON SILVERCRUYS

Belgian Minister to Canada

Baron Silvercruyts was appointed in November, 1936, to be the first diplomatic representative of Belgium to the Dominion; and presented his credentials to His Excellency Lord Tweedsmuir on January 11, 1937. Before coming to Ottawa, he had been for five years Counsellor of the Belgian Embassy in London.

Baron Silvercruyts was first assigned to the Belgian Embassy in Washington in 1918. Between 1923 and 1926, he was private secretary of the Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs in Brussels. In 1927 he returned to Washington as Counsellor of the Belgian Embassy. Amongst his other diplomatic posts was China where he was Counsellor of the Belgian Legation in 1929 and 1930.

In 1938, he was given an honorary LL.D. by McGill University. Since January, 1938, he is dean of the Diplomatic Corps in Ottawa. He has been heard on several occasions on the CBC network.

BROADCAST BY BARON SILVERCRUYS

**Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
of Belgium to Canada**

OTTAWA, 19th January, 1941.

To those who are listening to me, I have a very simple message to give. It is to tell you that my country, Belgium, stands side by side with Canada and pledges all the resources that she has left for the relentless prosecution of the war.

Let there be no mistake. Belgium has not offered, nor has she accepted any terms from the enemy. She was crushed by overwhelming forces as a result of military events of the greatest magnitude which took place both within and outside of her own territory. Once the Germans reached the Channel coast and after the British army was cornered in West Flanders, the desperate resistance of the Belgian troops paved the way for the retreat of Dunkirk. To the surrender of this broken army, dislocated by two weeks of hopeless fighting, there was, there could have been no alternative.

The spirit of Belgium has not yielded. This spirit is expressed in unmistakable terms by the Belgian Government in London. This spirit is evidenced by the attitude of King Leopold himself, — a prisoner of war, treated as a prisoner and acting as a prisoner. This spirit is shown by the conduct of the Belgian people under the German rule, by their resistance in the face of famine, by the ever increasing acts of sabotage which are daily taking place. This spirit is made clear by the fact that, to-day irrespective of her losses, Belgium is giving freely, — and will give to the end, — her last resources in men and in ships, all her financial and colonial assistance, which are important, for the success of the common cause.

On May 10th last, Belgium accepted the challenge which was thrown at her by Germany. This is not the occasion to dwell on the events which took place during that fateful month, at a fantastic speed. Let me say however, that, as a result of intensive preparation, Belgium was as strong as she could be, with due regard to her population and to her wealth. She had

mobilized over 600,000 men. Twenty divisions, fully equipped, were in the field. Please remember that figure. Belgium has a population of eight and a half million people only, — and she had twenty divisions in the field against the best part of the 150 German divisions which were massed on the Western front. It is always bad to make too marked comparisons but we can agree on this, that if everybody else had made proportionately the same effort and the same sacrifice, history would have been written differently.

There is another point I should like to stress. The Belgian army was not expected to hold on the so-called Albert Canal. The Canal was an advanced position, from which the army was intended to fall back on a permanent and well fortified line running from Antwerp down to Namur. From there on, the defence of the Meuse River was left to the French army.

Now we come to the turning point of the war. On the 14th of May, the Germans crossed the Meuse, crashed through at Sedan in France, and opened a wide gap through which their spearhead was immediately thrown. Never did it meet with any serious resistance. On the 15th of May, the whole Ninth French army was completely routed. The German armoured divisions leapt forward in bounds, gathering speed as they went and reached Abbeville and the Channel, six days later. The war had been lost on French soil. The war had been lost outside of Belgian territory, for reasons described by the French Government themselves as "incredible errors".

Hopelessness of Belgian Position

There is a third point that should be made clear. On the 21st of May, the British, the Belgian and some French forces were cut off and isolated in Northern France and in Flanders. No help could be expected. None was to be given. These soldiers were on their own, so to speak, and their days were numbered. From that time on, the Belgian High Command seized every occasion to impress upon the British and French Headquarters the hopelessness of their own position.

Already the British had started moving to Dunkirk. The French were following suit. Had the Belgian army fallen back, towards this only port of escape, a tragic bottleneck would have ensued. When I think of the courage displayed on the

beaches of Dunkirk, when I think of the fresh glory that was reaped there by the mighty warriors of two great nations, my mind cannot help reverting to the last sacrifice which the Belgian army was called upon to make. For five days, this army, — what was left of it, — held firm, against unbelievable odds. But the sands are running out. Here I quote from Mr. John Cudahy, United States Ambassador to Belgium: "There comes a time when one human being charged with the responsibility of the lives of many others has no other honourable course but surrender, and in the late afternoon of May 27th, the King of the Belgians realized, as Lee realized at Appomatox, that such a time had come".

There is the record. It is a great pity that Mr. Reynaud, at that time Prime Minister of France, a nation whom we dearly love, rushed into a misrepresentation of the facts to his people and to the world. We owe to the fairness of the British, the statement in clear vindication of the King which was made by Admiral Sir Roger Keyes who had been, to the bitter end, a witness of the Belgian campaign. History will say that in this tragedy neither King Leopold nor His Government ever sought any terms with the enemy. For Belgium, the war was going on.

Resistance had to be continued. Some 200,000 reserves had been sent previously to France. These were put immediately to training; but again, events over which Belgium had no control sealed their fate. The French armistice was signed on June 22nd. On that day the people of France woke up, in the dawn of summer, to see the twilight of their liberties. The young Belgian army which constituted all the residue of our manpower was engulfed in a last disaster.

Belgians Carry On

In these appalling circumstances, the Colonial Minister and the Minister of Finance left forthwith for London to lay down the foundation of further resistance. They were joined in the British Capital by the Prime Minister and by the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Definite measures were taken to provide for further means of co-operation with Great Britain and with the Empire.

To begin with, the entire Belgian mercantile marine, some 400,000 tons, was offered to the British Ministry of Shipping. All the assets of the Belgian Congo, an empire of over a

million square miles, were placed at the disposal of the United Kingdom. According to arrangements already in application, the Congo is turning over to Great Britain all the production that may be desired. In the resources of the Congo, Belgium brings great economic strength to the cause. From that territory, come annually 140,000 tons of copper, 15,000 tons of tin, 40,000 tons of manganese, 24,000 tons of zinc, besides a continuous output of gold, lead, cobalt, cotton, sugar, vegetable oil, and diamonds.

Furthermore the Belgian Congo has joined the Sterling block. Congo products are sold in Sterling in the United Kingdom, in dollars in the United States of America, and the surplus balance in dollars is remitted to the Bank of England. To all intents and purposes, the Belgian Congo is to-day a member of the British family.

The Congo native army, which in 1917 played a major part in the conquest of German East Africa, has been substantially increased and constitutes to-day an element of considerable strength, — 60,000 men, — in close contact with the Empire forces. In England, a Belgian unit has been entrusted already with the defence of a military sector and our colours are proudly flying together with the Union Jack. A special camp has been provided in Wales for the training of additional recruits. Our airmen about a hundred strong are serving with the Royal Air Force. Seven Belgian pilots, indeed, during two months alone brought down 32 enemy planes over England.

Finally, conscription has been extended to all Belgians between the ages of 19 and 35 years, in every country over the world, not under German domination. Arrangements have been made for a training center to open in Canada next month, near Brockville, Ontario, where Belgians from this continent will be inducted into military service.

In so doing, Belgium is satisfied that she is pooling all she has left, in support of the common cause. In this battle for freedom she pledges her very last resources and she looks forward to the future with confidence and with faith, knowing that victory is a beginning, not an end.

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HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS CROWN PRINCE OLAV OF NORWAY

Crown Prince Olav, a cousin of our King George VI, was born in 1903. His mother was the late Queen Maude, sister to our late King George V.

His Royal Highness received a thoroughly practical education in civilian and military schools. He took his studies seriously and became qualified as an authority on military strategy and foreign affairs. Since his twenty-first birthday he has been a member of the State Council of Norway. He has always been a popular figure among his own people, with whom he has established an intimate touch.

When Hitler's savage and unexpected attack fell upon Norway, King Haakon and Crown Prince Olav were the objects of a brutal pursuit by Nazi land and air forces; but on June 7, 1940, they boarded a British cruiser, at a far-northern port in Norway, and escaped to England.

In London, Crown Prince Olav serves with his father and the exiled government of Norway. Last December he visited North America on a special mission, and, during the course of his stay, inspected various Canadian training centres for sailors, soldiers and airmen of Norwegian nationality.

BROADCAST BY H.R.H. CROWN PRINCE OLAV OF NORWAY

NEW YORK, 26th January, 1941.

Any account of the part Norway has played and is still playing in the present combat, which the Allies are fighting for freedom and independence, falls naturally into two parts:

1. The battles in Norway lasting from April the ninth until June the seventh, last year and
2. Our continued struggle under the leadership of the King and His Government after they were forced to take up residence outside Norway.

Until the ninth of April, 1940, Norway had been at peace for over one hundred and twenty-five years. Our quarrel with our neighbour and sister nation, Sweden, was settled by peaceful means in 1905, and former antagonism gave way to close friendship and co-operation. We were able to maintain our neutrality during the first world war in spite of the fact that many of our ships were torpedoed by German U-boats.

Our country is not rich, and down through the ages our farmers, fishermen and workers have had to labour strenuously in order to earn their daily bread. Our overseas carrying trade and our industries had given us an economic surplus, which enabled us during the last hundred years gradually to raise our standard of living. But our whole economic progress was dependent on free international trade. We were proud of our peaceful endeavours to improve our social structure and we considered it our task in international affairs to strive for peaceful co-operation among the nations.

On the ninth of April 1940, our country was suddenly and unexpectedly thrown into war. The German attack was an act of sheer violence, a brutal and unprovoked outrage against a peaceful nation. The German Minister in Oslo presented demands, which would have reduced Norway to a German dependency.

The Germans first tried to capture the King and His Cabinet and then to bomb them. The bombing of the open village of Nybergsund was nothing less than an attempted assassination.

Within twenty-four hours enemy troops had seized our most important ports, flying fields and military stores. The attacks were so widespread and so bewilderingly successful in the initial stages that we ourselves, and particularly the outside world, explained this success by treachery.

Everyone has heard the name of Quisling, but the Quislings were and are only a small handful of traitors, who certainly had less influence than the corresponding fifth-columnists in other democratic countries. But the German invasion was so carefully planned beforehand that both the Norwegian authorities and the Norwegian people were taken completely by surprise. Our only excuse can be this — that our friends in Great Britain and in France were also caught unawares.

However, the German descent upon Norway did not take place without meeting resistance. Our fleet and our coastal batteries took up the fight as soon as German warships showed themselves in Norwegian territorial waters. Our fleet consisted of very few warships, most of which were old-fashioned and over-age. But they did what they could and the minelayer *Olav Trygvason*, which was up for repairs at the naval base in the Oslo fjord, sank one enemy destroyer and two smaller ships and damaged the Cruiser *Emden*. The shore-batteries along the entrance to Oslo sank the cruiser *Blücher* and at least seriously damaged the battle-cruiser *Gneisenau*.

Norwegian Ships Sail With Us

The German capture of Oslo was in this way delayed, and the King, Parliament and Government had time to leave the city. The land batteries fought bravely until they were destroyed by bombing planes. Our fleet struck back with equal courage until most of its ships were lost, but the few which escaped destruction played an important role during the campaign. They are to-day still sailing under our flag and co-operating with the British navy. The resistance of the Norwegian navy was a hard blow to German seapower, for in addition to the warships destroyed, thousands of German sailors and soldiers were drowned.

Except for a small neutrality guard, our army was not mobilized before the German invasion was under way. The enemy took by surprise most of the military depots and

mobilization centres. They also seized control of most of the broadcasting stations and continually sent out false announcements to the effect that mobilization had been cancelled.

Norwegian troops held positions in our valleys for three weeks. But it was an unequal struggle. The Germans had tanks and automatic weapons in abundance, while our troops had no tanks and practically speaking, no artillery and were only poorly equipped with automatic arms. But worst of all, we were entirely lacking in fighters and anti-aircraft guns. Only those who have experienced it at first hand can know what it means for soldiers to be bombed day after day for weeks without having the slightest protection.

British and French troops came to our aid and fought side by side with us. But our positions became untenable because it was not possible to find bases for the fighters which would have given protection against the German bombers. Ports and lines of communication were destroyed, and southern Norway had to be abandoned.

Our troops continued to fight splendidly for another five weeks in northern Norway, where we were able to carry out a nearly complete mobilization. In close co-operation with French, British and Polish troops and with the British fleet, we recaptured Narvik after severe fighting in a wild and difficult country. Here we also had a suitable aerodrome, and British fighters time after time repulsed attacks by German bombers. But we were in need of ammunition, supplies, more planes and patrol ships for the mouth of the fjord. These our Allies could not furnish us with in sufficient numbers, so the fight in northern Norway also had to be given up.

This decision was a bitter blow to us all, but there was no other course to take.

Nazi Attacks on Civilians

The war had brought terrible distress and unhappiness to our peaceful and beautiful land. The Germans have repeatedly stated that their air force bombed only military objectives during the campaign in Norway, but I take this opportunity to make it clear that on several occasions German air-men machine-gunned civilians and laid in ruins peaceful villages and communities of no military importance whatever. As one

example, I point to the destruction of Kristianssund in north-western Norway, — an entirely open city without a single military objective.

The memory of the bombing and sinking of the hospital ships the *Brand Four* and the *Queen Maud*, and the fact that these were machine-gunned in spite of their plainly visible markings as hospital ships, are things the Norwegian people will never forget.

All things considered, we Norwegians have no reason to regret that we chose war instead of voluntary submission to foreign might. We who have lived together with our soldiers and our people during this period know that the Norwegian people will never die. With our very blood we have purchased the right to a respected position among the free and independent nations of the world.

It was a bitter moment when we left Norway; bitter for those who departed and bitter for those who remained behind. We came away because we were resolved to continue the fight for Norway's freedom. And we want both our countrymen and our Allies to know that we are doing our best.

Norway's Merchant Fleet

After the fighting in Norway was given up, our greatest contribution to the common cause has been and is the Norwegian merchant fleet — four million tons of shipping and over thirty thousand seamen and whalers.

This merchant fleet consists for the greater part of large up-to-date and fast ships, and we have one of the biggest and newest tanker-fleets in the world. Our seamen, who continue to sail the seas in defiance of U-boats, bombers, raiders and mines, are as much in the front line as anyone who has donned a uniform.

Some figures may give an idea of what this contribution really means.

In 1939 Norway had 4·8 million tons and ranked fourth in the world's shipping lists, after Great Britain, the United States and Japan. The relative importance of our merchant fleet to the Allied cause can be given in the fact that for every

Norwegian citizen there was in 1939 one thousand six hundred and sixty-three tons of shipping while the corresponding figures for the other Allies were:

	Tons per person
Great Britain	443
Holland	344
Greece	254
Belgium.	49

The Norwegian Government in London controls about 80 per cent of our total fleet and a very large part of this is employed in transport to and from Great Britain.

We have also had to bear our share of the losses at sea, and our losses have been in about the same relationship to our contribution to the common cause as those of the total Allied merchant ship losses.

What I have stated here should show the importance of Norway's contribution to the vital overseas transport trade, without which it would be impossible for Great Britain to continue the war.

We are also doing our utmost to strengthen our military power. We still have a navy; it is not large but it is growing. In Great Britain and in Canada we have our own training camps, where naval ratings are being trained for their various tasks. We have our armed forces in Great Britain which will soon be completely trained and ready to do their duty. There is also a small Norwegian force in Iceland.

Norse Flyers Train in Canada

We have our airmen; many hundreds of young Norwegian flyers who are now being trained in Canada. The Norwegian Government is arming them with the best and most modern planes, and soon the first squadrons will be put into active service.

But the most difficult fight for our national independence, for the Norway of the past and of the future, must be carried on by the people at home. We have learned with sorrow that a small group of traitors is helping the enemies of Norway in their attempt to alter our social structure. They would force

upon the Norwegian people a doctrine which goes against Norwegian traditions and mentality,—against all that has been held sacred in our land. By means of terror, betrayals and brutal regimentation they are seeking to destroy our age-old Nordic society based on law, order and justice.

With joy and pride we hear about the steady and unbreakable resistance of the Norwegian people to foreign dominion. It is a great satisfaction to me, that the youth of Norway is standing in the front rank in this battle. We realize how infinitely difficult and sad this struggle is; we know that resistance must be passive. We think of all the hundreds of thousands of persons who now must suffer in silence, but we know that the love of freedom still burns strongly in their hearts.

All Norwegians know that they do not stand alone in this fight. We who have been living in Great Britain have gained an ever greater respect for the British people. The British navy holds now as before the command of the seas, and we Norwegians have always felt a near kinship to British seamen. We have with admiration seen the young airmen, who again and again have beaten off the German air attacks. But above all we have felt the greatest admiration for the people of London and of other places subjected to terror-bombing, for their helpfulness and kindness, for their unchanging balance of mind, for their courage;—they are certainly not an old or worn-out people. On the contrary the British are a young race, and we are proud to be brothers-in-arms with the British Empire.

We Norwegians feel also a strong solidarity with our other Allies,—with the Hollanders, the Belgians, the Czechs and the Poles, who like us are fighting against brutal foreign enslavement.

Freedom and self-government shall not die. After the coming victory we hope for a positive and well-planned co-operation among all free nations;—co-operation built on the great principles which must be the foundation of our civilization. Political, spiritual and intellectual freedom,—economic justice and the security of law and order.

A German tank can be stopped in its
tracks by a direct hit from an
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Dr. FRANTISEK PAVLASEK

*Consul General of the Czechoslovak Republic for the
Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland*

Dr. Frantisek Pavlasek was born at Slany, Czechoslovakia, in 1887. He studied law and philosophy at the Charles University, in Praha. He practiced his profession and was appointed to the Bench. Following the establishing of the Czechoslovak Republic, he served in the Ministries of Commerce and Foreign Affairs. From 1921 to 1930 he served his country as Consul in London, England. Subsequently he acted as Counsellor to his Foreign Affairs Ministry. In 1934 he was appointed Consul General in Canada.

When the Germans invaded and occupied Czechoslovakia, in March, 1939, Dr. Pavlasek refused to comply with the Nazi demand that he surrender his Canadian post. He now represents the Czechoslovakian Government, headed by Dr. Edouard Benes, which operates from London and continues the struggle for the liberation of Czechoslovakia from the German overlordship.

BROADCAST BY FRANTISEK PAVLASEK

Consul General of the Czechoslovak Republic for the
Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland

MONTREAL, 3rd February, 1941.

WE HAVE A COMMON DESTINY

Now that we are reaching the climax of the war against Nazism, it is obvious that it did not start on September 3, 1939, but actually much earlier, during the pre-Munich crisis in 1938.

The Czechoslovak Republic was fully prepared for war at that time. We can say that Czechoslovakia and Germany were the only countries which were ready, Germany carefully preparing for the onslaught and poisoning the rest of the world with her propaganda and lies, and Czechoslovakia finishing her defences.

The Czechoslovak people comprehended the situation in all its details. We were fully aware that Nazism was nothing else than a new phase of pan-Germanism threatening Europe and the rest of the world.

It is quite natural that the Czechoslovak people should read the German mind better than any other nation, because we are surrounded by Germans on the North, West and South and we have had to struggle against waves of Germanization throughout twelve centuries.

In the Seventeenth Century, four-fifths of the Czechoslovak people were destroyed, their state was broken and the whole nation nearly perished in this struggle. We have therefore gained an intimate knowledge of the German nature and the German way of thinking.

Shortly after the Great War, our country understood that a new danger from German violence was shaping itself and we prepared ourselves for defence in every way. We formed a strong army, we fortified all the frontiers bordering on Germany, developed an excellent air force and especially a most up-to-date war industry — the Skoda Works and Bren Gun factories. The nation was fully aware that a new struggle for life was imminent, the people were ready to fight and expected the other democratic countries to join them in this struggle.

Politically and diplomatically we did our utmost to inform our friends concerning the nature and the dangers of the new pan-Germanic Nazi movement.

The cunning and malicious Nazi propaganda, however, describing Germany as a defence of Western Civilization against Bolshevism, blinded our democratic friends just in the most important period of 1933 to 1938, when there was still time to make extensive military preparations against Germany.

The voice of the Czechoslovak people was not strong enough to persuade the world about the monstrosity of Nazism and its insane ambitions.

When the crisis arrived, our friends, the other European democracies, were not ready to fight and some of them were split internally by German influence. They therefore recommended us to submit to the partition and to surrender our only defence line of the mountainous Sudeten borderlands.

12 Millions vs. 75 Millions

Although our country was well prepared militarily, although our people were strong and morally healthy and ready to fight, we were not powerful enough to fight alone. We were twelve million people against seventy-five million Germans and forty million other attackers.

And thus it came to Munich. If we wanted to save the world by gaining time for our Allies, to enable them to complete their war preparations, we had to accept their bitter decision, being aware that singlehanded and attacked simultaneously from all sides by all our neighbours, we could not defeat Germany and would only precipitate a world war at the most inopportune time for our Allies.

Hitler was not able to make any further move in his plans for world domination as long as there stood a strong and democratic Czechoslovakia.

He tried twice to offer us a non-aggression treaty and to subdue Czechoslovakia in his cunning, treacherous way — but the firm and uncompromising stand of President Dr. Eduard Benes forced him to show his hand, and thus our sacrifice sounded like a bugle call to awaken the world at the last moment.

And so it happened that Munich was our first contribution to the common Cause.

It revealed the real face of Germany, the base, malignant and immoral lies of Hitlerism and all vile and vicious ambitions of pan-Germanism.

Thus the Czechoslovak people were actually in a state of war with the Germans since September 1938. In order to manipulate an inner split between the Czechs and Slovaks, Hitler incited a group of pro-German adventurers in Slovakia to form a puppet government in Slovakia in the Quisling style and then he occupied the entire country in March 1939.

All these blows fell heavily on our people.

After Munich we were no longer able to defend our territory. We did not, however, give up our struggle and immediately we organized the resistance at home and abroad, because we understood that the world war had already started, even if it was declared formally half a year later.

Resistance at home in the occupied territories is at present of a moral and political character.

Czechoslovak Spirit Unbreakable

Democracy and democratic convictions are the natural form of Czechoslovak life. Since the 15th Century the Czech people have built, through the Hussite Movement, a firm foundation of democratic development of their national character. Our democracy therefore has its own moral and spiritual resources and was not shattered by the German invasion. The names of John Hus, Comenius, Kollar, Smetana, Dvorak, Karel Capek, Stefanik and T. G. Masaryk, show an unbroken line of creative democracy struggling victoriously against immense odds of violence and oppression throughout the centuries. They show the reason why the spirit and courage of the Czechoslovak people cannot be broken.

Only the outward forms of our democratic institutions are temporarily suppressed by the Gestapo. The Czechoslovak nation therefore creates a solid mass of cold and determined opposition, frustrating all German efforts to nazify the country. The heart and soul of our people, even under the most cruel persecution of the Gestapo, is with Great Britain, and they are doing their utmost to help in this struggle.

The workers slow down production to the minimum, the farmers cultivate only what is absolutely necessary and every one carries on the war of nerves against the Germans.

Unsubjected and without compromise they stand behind President Dr. Eduard Benes and the Czechoslovak Government in London and calmly wait for their hour to strike.

By doing so they demoralize the Germans, who feel that they are up against forces where all their Nazi creeds are despised and laughed at. The unshaken confidence of the Czechoslovak people and their belief in the victory of Great Britain and our Cause makes the Germans fear that they will ultimately be defeated.

This firm stand of our nation is morally sound, whereas the cruelty of the Gestapo agents and Nazi leaders is unspeakably corrupt. They are for sale and can be bought or bribed and the entire Nazi machine is held together only by violence.

Our people at home suffer immensely through physical terrorism. I could mention hundreds of thousands of leading political, cultural and spiritual personalities, authors, officials, officers, priests, teachers and students, who were killed or tortured in Gestapo prisons and concentration camps. The destruction and looting of economic and cultural values, violent expulsion of farmers from large districts and the artificial transplanting of German colonists into their territory, the enforced slave labour of workers transported into Germany, and the great fight of the Czechoslovak university students against Nazism in which over two thousand young boys and girls were destroyed in a most cruel and barbaric way by torture and rape, illustrate the Nazi occupation of our Republic. All schools of a higher character were closed, so that the people could not obtain education and would grow into a nation of ignorant serfs.

But our people know that resistance to Nazism, starvation, lack of fuel and personal sufferings, are their contribution to the common Cause and they organize their sabotage and opposition in a brave way, being aware that they will pay with their lives if discovered.

The Germans are forced to keep a large army of occupation in the Czechoslovak territory, which absorbs many divisions of their strength. In spite of it, we hear from time to time of a very daring act of sabotage, such as the recent blowing up and burning of the armament factory in Policka.

A further contribution towards the defeat of Nazism is our **military action abroad.**

After the occupation of our country, large numbers of Czechoslovak soldiers escaped and formed an army abroad. They fought in Poland and in the battle of France and nearly

one-half of them laid down their lives there. After Dunkirk, they were evacuated to Great Britain and are ready to meet the German invader, or to invade the European continent themselves.

Among them, the most prominent group is that of one thousand well trained airmen. They took an important part in the Battle for England last autumn and it was reported that they shot down more than two hundred German attacking airplanes—losing only eighteen men of their own. They are flying over Germany destroying German bases and they are ready to fight off the German invasion again if it is to come in the spring.

Faith in British Victory

The Czechoslovak people are convinced that Great Britain will emerge victorious and that the Germans will be defeated. The war will take an even more ghastly aspect. But after the military defeat of Germany, it will be a war of disintegration, revolts and demoralization of the defeated Germans.

The destiny of the Czechoslovak people is common with that of Great Britain. Her gigantic fight, the heroism of the British people, inspire us to do likewise. We have sacrificed all we had, our land, our wealth, our liberty and lives, as there is no other way for us than the way of democracy marked by Thomas G. Masaryk, our President-Liberator, and in going that way we unflinchingly follow the road towards ultimate victory. The signs of it are here. The defeat of the autumn attack on England, the victory of the Greek armies in Albania, the imminent destruction of the Italian Empire in Africa, the unquestionable rule of the seas enforced by the British Navy and the resolution of the United States to give all her support to this struggle for democracy, are great steps toward the destruction of Nazism. Winston Churchill in Great Britain and Franklin D. Roosevelt in the United States, are leading humanity through the present shadows of death towards a new day of victorious democracy, strong enough to build a new system of international security. Following these ideas, the Czechoslovak and Polish peoples have already prepared a future confederation of their countries.

We feel with Canada, that the ultimate result of this fight is to-day in our hands and depends on our own action.

In this struggle we are not alone—all the moral and spiritual forces of the human race and of the universe stand behind us.

Dr. NICHOLAS G. TSEREPIS*Royal Consul General of Greece in Canada*

Dr. Nicholas Tserepis is among the most widely experienced diplomatic representatives serving in Canada. As Royal Consul General for Greece, with headquarters in Montreal, he brings to this country skill and training derived from diplomatic appointments in Europe and America and posts with the Greek Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In the Foreign Affairs Ministry of his own country, Dr. Tserepis served, at various times, as attaché, secretary, director and head of the department.

He served as Greek Consul in Turkey, Belgium and Germany, and as Counsellor at the Greek Legation in Paris. In New York he served as Consul General.

During the Great War—1914-1918—Dr. Tserepis was Head of Censorship for Greece.

BROADCAST BY Dr. NICHOLAS TSEREPIS**Royal Consul General of Greece in Canada**

MONTREAL, P.Q., February 10th, 1941.

MY FRIENDS IN CANADA:

I am availing myself of the invitation of the Director of Public Information and of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation to talk to the Canadian people on behalf of the Greek people, as an indication of the friendship between us.

Greece was a peaceful nation. But it had seen what had happened to other peaceful nations, and it prepared against an evil day. As we had expected, that day came. Despite his protestations that he had nothing against Greece and that he would respect her status quo, Mussolini, in violation of his treaties and promises used his controlled press to begin a campaign of vilification against Greece. For this he used as an excuse the murder of a well known Albanian brigand. He blamed Greece for this man's assassination although he knew that this brigand had been murdered by his own men to collect the ransom that was on his head.

With no better excuse than that, Mussolini attacked Greece. His attack was as cowardly as his excuse for it. On the Island of Tenos a religious festival was being observed. An isolated unit of the Greek fleet was visiting the Island. Mussolini torpedoed and sank that man-of-war without provocation or warning. At the same time his planes bombed Greek steamers carrying pilgrims to the Island. If he thought that would intimidate and frighten the Greek people he was mistaken. It had just the opposite effect.

It was not until after this attack that he served Greece with an ultimatum. That ultimatum also was a piece of sham. Before it had expired he began what he thought would be an easy invasion of my country. What happened to him and his armies is history.

We Greeks are not an aggressive people. We do not seek quarrels with other countries. To the contrary, only a few

years ago, we signed non-aggression pacts with our neighbours. We have respected these agreements to the full and we have tried to remain on friendly terms with all mankind.

From time immemorial Greece has been known for her achievements in culture, civilization and the fine arts. Greece has given to posterity the great notions of love for the homeland and respect for liberty. Her ancient poets composed odes to these ideals. Ulysses, on the Island of Calypso, was not beguiled by her beauty. All he longed for during the years of his exile was to see "Even smoke rising from the mountains of his native land" and then to die. When Parga, a town of Epirus, near the scene of present war operations, was sold to Ali Pasha, the famous Governor of Epirus, the inhabitants of Parga removed their shrines and the ashes of their ancestors to Calamos, a small island in the Ionian Sea, then under English control. The women of Souli, another town of Epirus, not wishing to fall into the hands of the soldiers of Ali Pasha, danced and sung their way to the edge of a precipice. There, after hurling their babies into the abyss, they threw themselves over the edge of the precipice. They preferred death to dishonour and slavery. The Greeks of this year in history also prefer death to dishonour and slavery.

Brave Greek Army

The success of the Greeks in the present conflict constitutes the most helpful and hopeful incident of the war in the Near East. It is also significant because, with the aid of England and her dominions and the moral and material support of the United States as promised by its President, Greek resistance may bring about the total collapse of Italy. Such a Greek victory will inspire all neutral nations to stiffen their attitude towards pressure from without.

I need not emphasize the bravery of our small but valiant army. The Evzones, the crack army of Greece, is made up of simple, hospitable and goodnatured citizens who possess a childish innocence. None the less they are patriots and like patriots they know how to die for the independence of their country. They are fierce in battle. But once the battle has ended they give all possible aid to the wounded and they share even their meagre rations with their prisoners.

The Italians do not like the way our army is using the bayonet. They say it is old fashioned and cruel. Is the Greek bayonet any crueller than Italian bombings of unprotected

villages and the murder of women and children by planes that are flown by Italians but carry the Greek colours? I do not think so.

The Italians sneer at the Evzones and say that they go barefooted because they lack shoes. That is not the case. They go barefooted in order to climb the precipitous mountains silently in the night to make a surprise attack upon the enemy. In the carrying out of those tactics the Evzones have been surpassingly successful.

In common with all my Greek compatriots abroad, I regret that I cannot help my people. I should like to share the risks of war with them, and if need be die with them. I can assure you that like many thousands of Greeks I know how to use a bayonet to good effect. I must confess, however, that I doubt if I would now be able to run fast enough to keep up with the fleeing Italians.

Fighting for More than Greece Alone

Our army is fighting and dying willingly for the liberty not only of our own country but, following a tradition established at the time of Marathon and Salamis, to save the civilization of the entire world. In the Adriatic — claimed by the Italians as their own personal sea — our naval patrols are sinking Italian ships and bombarding Italian fortified towns. We do not count upon only bravery and patriotism to bring us victory. We count upon the justice of our cause, the fact that we are fighting for our homes and the fact that we respect our King and have confidence in our army.

At this most critical period in our history the passing of Prime Minister John Metaxas, is a grievous blow to our nation. Premier Metaxas was a great General but a greater statesman and patriot. It was he who prepared the Greek army efficiently. It was he who originated a vast scheme of public works and social legislation. Metaxas has left us but his spirit lives on. The Greek people are united. There is no place among them where destructive fifth column activities can find root. Under the leadership of our King, the Greek army, from the highest General to the man in the ranks will follow instructions without flinching and go forward with the one purpose, to win or die. To excuse the defeat of its army, the controlled Italian press is trying to make the world believe that the Italian army, superior in numbers and equipment to the Greeks, never meant seriously to attack Greece and consequently never took the trouble to

make the necessary preparations for that purpose. That is not true. It is an established fact, that although they protested that they had no aggressive intentions towards Greece, the Italians were all the time treacherously preparing themselves to attack Greece by strengthening their forces, fortifying their lines and constructing many military roads.

The people of Greece have the greatest sympathy and respect for all those countries which tried and failed in the struggle for liberty. We are fighting a battle. And as is our habit in battle, we revere the dead, pity the wounded and honour those who fought bravely and lost.

We as Greeks are confident that when the day of final reckoning comes they shall be reintegrated in liberty. We believe that in victory — which, let us hope shall not be long delayed — we shall liberate also those nations which under the propulsion of tyranny, are now fighting against us. Let us hope that when that day comes instead of again wasting their abilities inventing arms and bombs for the destruction of their fellow beings, they shall collaborate with us all for the progress of civilization and a better understanding among the nations of the world.
